This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

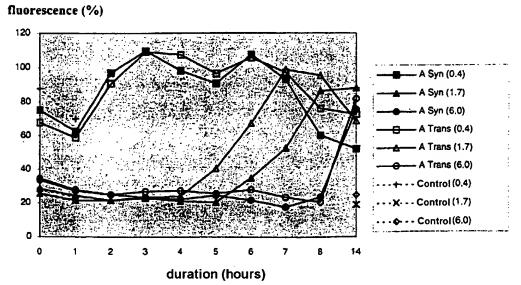
IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning documents will not correct images, please do not report the images to the Image Problem Mailbox.

Study of the release of DNA at pH 5.0

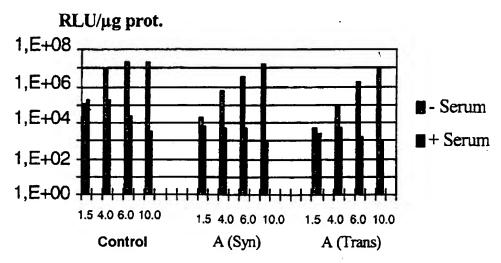
Fig. 1

Study of the release of DNA at pH 5



Efficiency of transfection in vitro

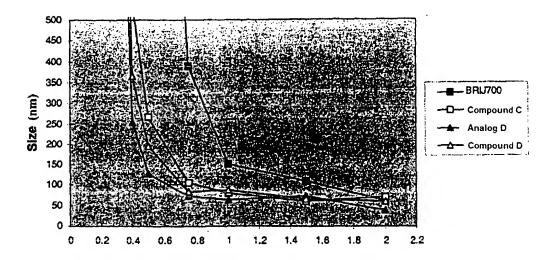
Fig. 2



DNA/control cationic lipid complexes at different charge ratios

Fig. 3

Stabilization of the nucleolipid complexes by compound C, compound D, BRIJ700 or analog D



Weight/weight ratio with the DNA

Fig. 4

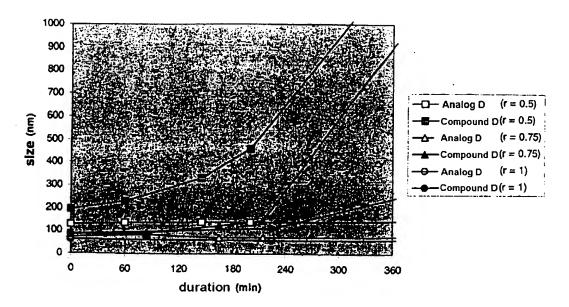
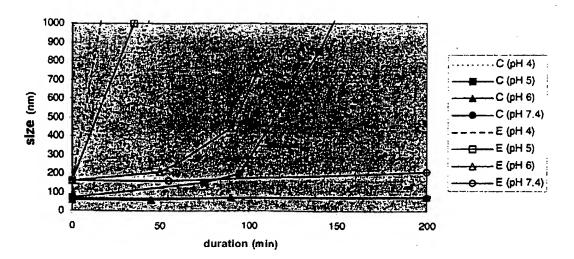


Fig. 5



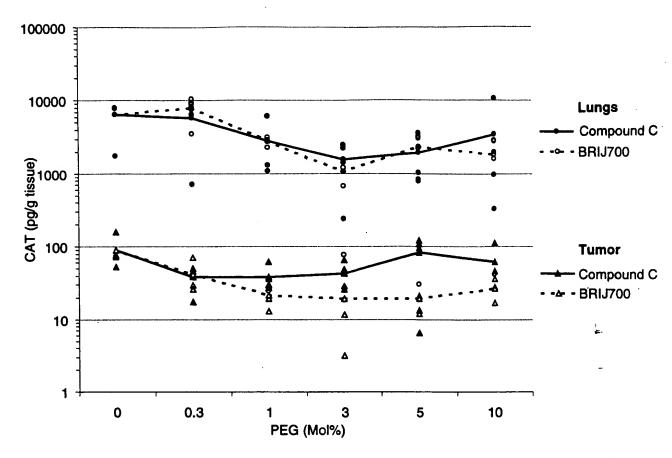


Figure 7: Dose response of pH labile C18-PEG₅₀₀₀ (Compound C) on gene transfer activity in vivo mediated by a cationic lipid/DOPE/DNA (5/5/1) complex. Non-degradable C18-PEG₅₀₀₀ (BRIJ700) was used as a negative control. Data are mean (lines) and individual values of 4 Balb/C mice bearing subcutaneous M109 tumor.

5

5

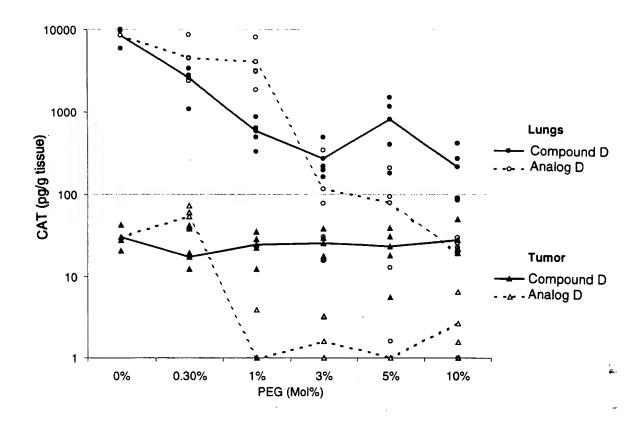


Figure 8: Dose response of pH labile cholesterol-PEG₅₀₀₀ (Compound D) on gene transfer activity in vivo mediated by a cationic lipid/DOPE/DNA (5/5/1) complex. Non-degradable cholesterol-PEG₅₀₀₀ (Analog D) was used as a negative control. Data are mean (lines) and individual values of 4 Balb/C mice bearing subcutaneous M109 tumor.